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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1894

TWENTY-TWO PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A second Chinese troopship, the Toonan, was sunk by Japanese guns, all on board being lost; Japan's activity is said to be due largely to the fact that the general elections are near. == Closure will be applied on the Evicted Tenants bill in the Commons; the third reading will be on August 11. --- The Britannia defeated the Vigilant in the race off Penzance by six minutes and twenty-three seconds corrected time. = The French Senate and Chamber of deputies were prorogued. - The plague killed 120,000 persons in the Canton districts. Congress.-The Senate was not in session.

House: A joint resolution extending current appropriations until August 14 was passed, and a bill to prevent and punish piracy of dramatic works was discussed. Domestic.-Many lives were lost and great

destruction of property done by forest fires in Wisconsin and other States; entire towns were The Democratic tariff cor ferrees held a preliminary meeting and decided to begin work on Monday, when the Republicans will be present. === Many New-York City Democrats are at Saratoga, but all deny that a conference is to be held. - Balbriggan, a winner at Saratoga, carried odds of 200 to 1 for his backers, - The scholars from othe Carlisle Indian School took part in the Pennsylvania Chautauqua exercises at Mount Gretna. Charles Barthel, of Detroit, rode a 25mile bicycle race in 1:05:58, breaking the world's record.

City and Suburban .- A man was killed by dightning on Staten Island. - Brooklyn defeated Washington at baseball. - Several bleycle, rowing and other athletic contests were sheld.

The Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Cooler, with fair weather in the morning and thunderstorms later in the day. Temperature yester- summoned to reunite themselves with the Tamday: Highest, 94 degrees; lowest, 76; average,

Persons going out of town for the summer. either to the summer resorts or their country all recent differences will be easily and satishomes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

It would appear as if the demoralization of the police consequent upon the damaging exposures recently made with regard to the corruption and dishonesty rife among the force was affecting injuriously the physical efficiency of the men. For it took no less than six of our finest yesterday morning to overpower one solitary drunken German, who had nothing but his fists to oppose to their clubs; and to judge by the dilapidated appearance which the blue-coats presented at the close of the struggle, their far from glorious victory narrowly escaped degenerating into a defeat.

Heat and humidity combined yesterday to render well-nigh unbearable the life of those the old stand as usual within a few weeks. who for one reason or another were forced to remain in the sweltering city. The thermometer attained a point demolishing all previous rec ords for the present year, and large numbers of people were prostrated. Indeed, the sufferings of the inhabitants of the overcrowded tenement-house districts during these abnormally hot spells, and in particular the mortality caused by the latter among the children of the poor, are of a sufficiently distressing character to appeal to the hearts, and to the pockets as well, of all those who can afford to subscribe to The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund, whose work in helping the little ones is only limited by the amount of contributions it re-

The race for the National League pennant is unquestionably the best on record, and this ly wants to fight; Corea certainly does not; accounts in a measure for the heavy attendance at the games and the general enthusiasm manifested all over the country. The teams are evenly matched, and baseball followers have to watch the contest closely to keep up with the race. Eight teams with a winning percentage of .500 or over is a record never before made in this country. The Giants have been playing a wonderful game, and their little slumps at Boston and Philadelphia last week need not be taken too seriously. That the team will make a better record than any New-York team since the world's champions of 1889 seems assured. The Giants will have a long stretch of games at the home grounds, and they will improve their present record before they start West, September 6, to wind up the season.

In the active steps which he is taking to in crease the water supply of Brooklyn, Clty Works Commissioner White is using all possible precautions to guard the interests of the city as against the greed of the contractors who will endeavor to secure the work. He reserves the full right to reject any or all of the bids or not place himself at the mercy of an unscrupulous contractor who may chance to underbid his competitors. Such a competition as he is siming to bring about will in all probability enable him to make a contract that will insure an honest piece of work for the city, as well as

people who make their homes in Brooklyn.

To the tropical weather that has reduced trees, undergrowth and grass to the highly inflammable condition of tinder must be attributed the forest and prairie fires now raging in the West. It is especially in the lumber distriets of Wisconsin that forest fires are sweeping everything before them, the large town of depots, bridges and trains, having already been reduced to ashes. In Minnesota a heavy rain, which has been falling for the last twentythe progress of the flames. But elsewhere, in Washington as in Wisconsin, the great forest fires continue for the present unchecked.

Were Americans not acquainted with the magnificent sailing qualities of the winner of the America's Cup, they would be inclined to accord the palm of superiority to the Prince of Wales's Britannia, which has shown her hesis to the Vigilant in nearly every race thus far salled between the two boats. In view, however, of the splendid record of the Yankee boat on this side of the Atlantic, we continue to adhere to the belief that the nine discouraging defeats sustained by the Vigilant in British waters at Penzance are attributable more to defective handling of the boat and ignorance of the pecultarities of the courses sailed over than to any radical inferiority of our champion.

THEY ARE ALL DEMOCRATS.

During the last few months a large number of persons of various occupations, journalism included, whose occasional and spasmodic hostility to Tammany Hall makes their services to that organization in emergencies all the more valuable, have been declaring with vehemence and volubility that the Republican party must not think of nominating its own candidates for city offices this year; that the only possible hope of overcoming the corrupt and profligate despotism which oppresses and plunders New York is through the acquiescence of Republicans in an arrangement which will give to others the selection of the municipal ticket and control of the campaign, and that everybody who holds to a different view of the situation and the proprieties is either a fool or a knave, or both. We have ventured to answer them by showing that Republicans would inevitably furnish most of the votes against Tammany; that the only political organization pledged by the law of its being to a continuous and determined fight against the Democratic machine was the Republican party; that it was preposterous to laim that the only persons fit to lead an uprising against present misrule were men who were blind enough or wicked enough to vote for Gilroy two years ago and for Flower three years ago; and that melancholy experience warranted the belief that the Democrats who, being out, are now clamoring against the Democrats who are in would be cajoled or dragooned into co-On all these points we have had a firm convic-

tion from the first. The only one of them which seemed to require any proof was the last, which was not exactly axiomatic but derived from experience, as we have said. But as to that the proof is coming, and rather more quickly than we expected. In accordance with an agreemen which eager denials helped to reveal, a number of Democratic leaders are now holding a conference at Saratoga. They represent, directly or indirectly, all the elements of the party. They have met to consider a desperate situation to adjust differences, make concessions, proclaim harmony and arrange a plan of campaign. Accepting the suggestion and warning explicitly conveyed in President Cleveland's choice of a United States Marshal from the inner circle of Tammany Hall, the Anti-Snappers of various degrees whom Mr. Fairchild has been zealously enrolling and consecrating under the banner of the New York State Democracy are about to be many and McLaughlin, Sheehan and Murphy as to the end that a harmonious party may take the field in due time and win another lease of power. It is confidently predicted that factorily composed, and that the course of Democratic true love will soon be running as smooth ly as it always has run when important elections were at hand.

There is no reason to doubt these augurles. They fall in perfectly with a long line of precedents. The indignant Democratic exponents of that fictitious and shabby virtue which is only visible when there is little danger of its being mistaken for the real article are getting ready to play into the hands of vice once more. Their patron saint in Washington has given them their cue by his appointment of McCarty, and they are beginning to shuffle off the disguise in which they have fately been both contempt tble and uncomfortable. Many of their followers, we hope and believe, will decline to follow their example, and will help the Republican party in this city and State to restore honest government. But the leaders who have been claiming the moral right to dictate the terms on which opponents of Tammany should unite to defeat it will be doing political business at

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Strong as have been the influences in favor of a peaceful settlement of the Corean dispute, they appear to have failed to effect their purpose. For a fortnight the trend of affairs has been directly toward war. The recent fighting at Seoul made it well-nigh thevitable, especially since the attack upon the Japanese was said to be instigated by the Chinese Resident; and the sinking of a Chinese transport by a Japanese gunboat made much further in the same direction. And now we have the aunounce ment that war has actually begun. It is a war that must be regarded with regret, and into which the combatants are surely not entering with eagerness. Neither China nor Japan realand England, France and Russia, all deeply interested in the case, can scarcely be supposed to desire a war which may extend into their own European circle,

Speculation on the probable result of the war, supposing China and Japan be left to fight it out between themselves, is naturally rife; and the most common estimate seems to be that China has the advantage chiefly on her side And at first sight the chances of victory do ap pear to be decidedly in China's favor. population is eight or ten times as great as that of Japan, and she can therefore put a vastly larger army in the field. Her territory is immediately contiguous to that of Corea, so that she can send troops thither by both land and sea, while Japan must send hers all by sea. The navies of the two Powers are not greatly un equal in strength, but the coasts and ports of Japan are considerably more vulnerable than those of China. The latter country, therefore, has in these material particulars a decided ad-

vantage over its antagonist. A more important factor, however, than mere numbers or position is that touched upon by an to insist on modifications in them, and thus will intelligent Chinaman long resident in this country, when he said: "The Japanese are the real Chinese. They represent the best elements of the Mongol race." His words were entirely true. Not only are the Japanese the best of the Mongols, but they are close rivals of the best of the Caucasians. The progress they have

peratively demanded on behalf of the million paralleled by any nation in so short a period. In education, industries, liberal government, and ators give it their aid. Indeed all the elements of civilization, Japan is to be ranked with America and the nations of Western Europe, rather than with Asiatic sentatives. Every Republican vote in the Sencountries. And such qualities tell in war as ate has been east against the Bill of Sale and well as in peace. The arsenals, foundries and against the duty for the Sugar Trust. shipyards of Japan are comparable with the best in the world. The organization and discipline of her army are far superior to those of Phillips, besides numerous villages, railroad the Chinese. And in pluck, persistent valor and patriotic spirit there is no comparison between the two. The true Chinese were, perhaps, many generations ago, the equals of the Japanese four hours, seems to have arrested in a measure. But they have long been overborne and crushed by the Mantchoorian Tartars, who are now the dominant element in the Empire, and who con trol its destinies. The true Chinese made one tremendous attempt to reassert themselves in the Taiping Rebellion, and but for foreign intervention would probably have succeeded; but they were beaten, and have since had little part in public affairs. The ruling classes in China, then, represent the worst elements of the Mongol race, as the Japanese do the best, and those elements also tell in war.

These conditions, in a contest between the two Powers, must surely be of great avail in determining the result. Foreign intervention, of course, may come, in one form or another, and she was beaten again yesterday afternoon may take the playing of the game entirely out of the hands of the original contestants. But left to themselves, there is reason to hope that the Japanese spirit may prove more potent than China's huge material bulk, and that of this war may be repeated the words of Macaulay on the slege of Londonderry: "victory remained with the nation which, though "inferior in number, was superior in civiliza-"tion, in capacity for self-government, and in "stubbornness of resolution."

POSTOFFICE CLERKS.

The attention of Congressmen and others whose interest may be of service is called by representatives of the Postoffice Clerks' Association to a bill which is expected to come up in the House of Representatives this week upon a favorable report from the committee. This bill is designed to rectify certain inequalities in the Postoffice Department from which postoffice clerks unjustly suffer. The letter from the New-York association which we print this morning shows in brief what they ask for. The clerks in postoffices want to be placed upon a definite and determined scale of salaries, under a class ification which will practically put them upon a similar footing with the letter-carriers an with the Government's employes in other branches of the public service. They claim and with reason we think, that their work is in many respects more exacting and injurious to health than that of the carriers, and they in sist that their remuneration is relatively too small. They show that the salary of a carrier who enters the service at the rate of \$600 per annum is raised to \$800 at the end of the first year and to \$1,000 at the end of the second, whereas a clerk beginning at \$600 "is fortunate operation with Tammany Hall before Election | "if he receives an increase of \$100 per annum bay." as another instance of injustice under the present system of compensation, the cases who "a number of clerks all performing the same work receive varied salaries, from the mini 'mum to the maximum."

We are assured that the Postmaster-General and postmasters throughout the country approve the favorable report of the Committee on Post offices and Postronds upon this bill, thus, conarming the judgment of former heads of the department. Postoffice clerks uniformly maintain a high average of fidelity and efficiency, and are entitled to protest against illogical and unfair discrimination

A QUESTION OF COMMON HONESTY,

We have come to the parting of the ways The intense feeling which has been aroused by the conduct of certain powerful monopolies will go far to determine the political future. It is an opportunity which cannot safely be ignored by the great party which emancipated slaves, restored honest money, and for thirty-two years has protected American industries. In all these they are now. With all the discomfort which years it has bravely and faithfully executed the wishes of the people, confronting at times and resisting their temporary aberration from declared convictions, and with real beroism staking its future on the belief that the people would in the long run be true to justice, to hon esty and to the welfare of the millions. The debauchment of Congress and the Executive by the Sugar Trust, for which the President pleaded in his letter to Mr. Wilson and which has bought the Senate; by the Whiskey Trust, which found in Secretary Carlisle an earnest ad vocate of the increased fax for which Kentucky distillers had been preparing more than a year; by the Lend and the other trusts, which had fixed things in both houses; by the Nova Scotia syndicate and the Juragua and Sigua iron companies, whose interests the President esponsed, has kindled a flame of hostility which cannot be quenched.

The political party which gives best proof of its purpose and ability to rid the people from enslavement to these monopolles will sweep th country and govern it as long as it has sense to govern wisely. The Democratic and the Pop ulist parties have been tried and found want ing. The real feeling of the people toward them is clearly expressed by "The New York Times," notwithstanding its zeal for the repeal of the McKinley tariff, in these words:

If by any action of this Congress, no matter hot supported, no matter how adroit! Sugar Trust is allowed to enjoy the favors it has bought and paid for, the Democrats will be driven from the next House. The vote of next November will be a scourge of small cords in the hands of an outraged and angry people. Whatever may be the alternative, whatever other interests may suffer or be deferred, the Democratic majority will be whipped from the temple of legis hation, of which, in the eyes of the people, they will have made a den of thieves. The innocent will suffer with the guilty. The dupes will get the will suffer with the gain; same punishment as the leaders.

This is no longer a question of ordinary politics

It is no longer even a question of tariff reform. It is a question of common honesty. On that the American people cannot be fooled or put to sleep, If you are offered the choice between "compro-nise or the McKinley law" take the McKinley law. It will not last forever. You will be sent back to repeal it, for the voters will know that you have It will not last forever. courage and backbone and conscience, and that you can neither be bought nor sold.

This is all the more manly because the President himself has been adroitly seeking to favor the Sugar Trust. It falls short of full accord with public feeling only because it does not express the public detestation of all the other monopolies which have corruptly influenced Congressional and official action. The Democratic party has gone too far ever to be trusted again as a party. It held a great trust from the people, and has sold it. If a inthority of Demo erats should now resist, or even a majority in one house, the people would still understand that, as a whole, the party had proved false and falthless, the willing tool of corrupting and ab-

The Populist party fares no better, though organized professedly for the express purpose of resisting monopolies. Two of its members, Allen and Kyle, have voted and will vote again for the infameus Bill of Sale with all its abominations. The other two, Peffer and Irby, have voted more than once to save the monopolle from defeat. The bill would be dead to-day i Populist Senators had not saved it. No fury of rhetoric, no blatant denunciation of other parties, will ever cover up the fact that this, the most corrupt sale of special favors to monopo-

the speedy completion of an improvement im- made within the last generation has never been lies that has ever been effected in this country,

The Republican party in Congress has been honored by the course of its Senators and Repre-Quay, who voted for that duty once when his vote made no difference, was known to his political associates then to be ready, whenever his vote would defeat the bill, to give it as he did revolution in this country such as he predicts. on Friday. The Republican line is unbroken, and it has resisted the infamous measure with great persistency, skill and advoitners. In the future, when the same party asks public confidence, it will be able to declare without embarras ment or reserve its readiness to sweep from the statute books every vestige of favor to seem to threaten disaster, the words of the poet trusts or monopolles, which, by depriving the people of the benefits of Protection, labor to make protective duties odious.

HOT WEATHER.

The continuance of extreme heat menaces public health by inducing physical debility. July has been one of the hottest months from beginning to end within the memory of the traditional oldest inhabitant; and the heat waves have surged across the continent, records being broken East, West and South. The month is closing with exceptionally high temperature and with an atmosphere surcharged everywhere with humidity. New-York until within the last forty-eight hours has been favored at night with sea breezes, but this compensation has been withdrawn at the last, and one hot day has followed another without an interval of invigorat ing respite. The month will be remembered as one of the most uncomfortable in recent years and the effect of unbroken, continuous heat and hunddity can hardly fail to impair vitality and to increase the mortality rate.

Midsummer heat in the temperate zones is a intense as tropical or equatorial heat. The only difference lies in the comparative shortness of the season and in the benefits derived from physical reactions caused by the recurrence of cold weather. The debilitating effects of heat in the so-called hot countries are greater because the heat is continuous and because the climate is not subjected to radical periodical changes. On the other hand, people in the tem perate zones, being exposed to short sensons of heat, lack the flexibility required for adapting themselves to extreme conditions. In the trop les and in equatorial countries Nature dictates costume, diet and the order of life and business. Here Nature is defied in greater or less degree instead of being submissively followed. This has been in very truth a hot July, but Americans in this town and everywhere else have suffered less, perhaps, from the inclement temperatures and the excessive humidity than from their lack of common sense in dress, diet and way of living.

If people were to live in New-York in midsummer as men do throughout the year in hot countries, they would rise very early, start for business after eating a roll and drinking a cup of coffee, and content themselves with a light lunch at midday, practically having only one generous meal during the day dinner at night. So startling a change of habits would be impracticable for two months; but it certainly is of impossible for men to make some concessions to the elimate. They can have lighter breakfasts and lunches, avoid heating articles of food, do as much of their daily work as possible in the cooler hours of the forenoon, and protect themselves far more than they do against undue exertion and intemperance in eating and drinking. They can also dress more sensibly, walk more slowly, have more recreation in the evenings, and fidget and worry less

New Yorkers have fewer excuses than most Americans for neglect to take advantage of opportunities for midsummer recreation. Hot s this July has been, there has not been a night when accessible beaches like Coney Island have not been cool and delightful. Never were the resources for midsummer amusement in and out of the city greater or less expensive than day, there are facilities at low cost for obtaining a restful change of scene and for mitigating the burdens of hot weather.

"TNDER THE JUNIPER TREE."

It has been aptly said that of late Mr. Herbert Spencer is like the Prophet Elijah under the juniper tree, who was so sure of the utter failure of his work that he prayed God he might die. The great philosopher began his selentific reconstruction of life firmly convinced, not only that his philosophy was true, but that the world would soon acknowledge its truth. But by the inexorable logic of facts he has been forced to modify or withdraw many principles that he had laid down as settled, while at the same time he sees the great stupid world fighting out its old problems under the old watchwords, without much reference to his arguments and conclusions. Such a state of affairs is well calculated to make even a philosopher despondent, and explains the almost hopeless tone of pessimism which has marked the recent utterances of Mr. Spencer. As a philosopher he has done a work for humanity whose value cannot well be estimated. As a prophet he has made the capital mistake of supposing that the slow time lock of evolution would unbar its bolts and give him necess to the mystery behind all phenomena within the short span of his life. And now that he has discovered his mistake, he is sitting under the juniper tree, plunged in grief, be cause he thinks the world is going to destruction. It is a mournful illustration of the way in which a great thinker can become untrue to his own principles. For the one dominant note of the modern philosophy of life, of which Mr. Spencer has been so eminent an exponent, is its joyous, exuberant belief that the trend of life is upward and onward, not downward and backward. Those lines of New-England's Quaker poet are the expression of the modern secular spirit, quite as truly as of the modern religious I know not where His islands lift

Their fronded palms in air;

Beyond His love and care.

If Mr. Spencer had not forgotten how much he himself has done to prove the truth of these lines by throwing the limelight of science on the upward path of Nature's evolutionary struggle, he would not to-day be sitting under the juniper tree.

It was Huxley, we believe, who said that many people think they are powerfully moved by the truths of religion, when, as a matter of fact, they are simply suffering from an affection of the biliary duct. While we would approach the difficult science of Biblical exegesis with becoming modesty, we venture to suggest that this theory may explain the juniper-tree episode in the life of Elijah, and also in the life of his last distinguished disciple, who has just been uttering such a wall of pessimism over this country. "In the United States," he says,

. the movement toward dissolution of ex-"Isting social forms, and reorganization on a "socialistic basis, I believe to be irresistible. "We have bad times before us and you have "still more dreadful times before you-civil war, "immense bloodshed, and eventually military 'despotism of the severest type."

Now the question how strong Socialism this country is a most interesting one. The word Socialism itself, however, is so vague and

inclusive in its meaning that merely to say that surface. The Washington experiment will creat it is growing tells us very little. It is possible that certain Socialistic ideas might, with great advantage, be assimilated into the existing social system; and such an assimilation would be in strict accordance with Mr. Spencer's evolutionary philosophy. But under the miasmatle shadow of the juniper tree the prophet-philosopher ignores his own principles and prefixes the letter "r" to the word evolution. He is laboring under a mistake. There will be no The problems that to-day confront us-and they are both numerous and serious-will find their solution without the shedding of blood. Upward, not downward; forward, not backward, is the true expression of present-day tendencies; and in spite of all ephemeral movements that are the creed of all same thinkers.

Oh, yet we trust that somehow good Will be the final goal of iil

In criticising Monsignor Satolil's condemnation of liquor-dealers, that eminent liquor-dealer and statesman, Morris Tekulsky, remarks, "Religion will not feed a man." In this respect religion differs widely from the saloon, which may always be depended upon to feed a man-namely, the man who runs it.

Pictures of the busts to adorn the Congres sional library have been published, and though not official, have a look of good faith, as if the sculptures were accurately copied. If they are, they are a queer lot. Hawthorne looks like a Pacific Coast gambler; what purports to be the visnomy of Emerson is really that of Russell Sage; as to Scott, he resembles a Perthehire precentor in the act of lining out a hymn. Goethe looks like one of Bilicher's dragoons terrified at the dimensions of the Belgian. In the list is that of Demosthenes, which is strikingly like the original, and also very much like the late William M. Tweed. Dante, the prisoned soul in agony and chains, looks out of his Florentine mask with a kind of scowling disdain, to find himself newly immured in stone with no power left him to take on a modified or mitigated expression of countenance. On the whole, the aspect which the sculptures present will probably be improved when they are lifted into position and relieved from the ordeal of too close a

President Cleveland seems to be having serious trouble with his unruly team of horses, and just now he isn't showing consummate skill as a driver. The Senate horse balked and the House steed tried to gallop ahead; the Presidential driver appiled the lash, and now there is such vigorous kicking that the whole turnout is in danger.

Now is Doherty's chance to tell a most interesting story of what he knows about the police

Spain, France, Germany and Italy are enacting stern and repressive legislation against the Anarchists, and England is doing what she can in this direction, her efforts promising some efficiency. Soon, according to all appearances, the members of that objectionable association will have no European footing whatever. What then Is to become of them? They cannot deport themselves to Australia or South Africa, for neither of these countries would admit them. There are no other communities except our own large enough to provide asylum for such a lot of malcontents, and we certainly do not want them in any of their possible varieties or manifestations. We may even have to pull up and extirpate such as have taken root here, as we do with the Russian thistie, and shall certainly adopt that expedient with utmost promptitude if it becomes necessary. Under these circum stances the provision of a special asylum for the Anarchists of all nations is likely to become a need, and it has been suggested that a territory in Middle Africa should be set apart for their use. It is a spacious region and would give then all elbow room, and the climate is such that it would be likely to fry the injurious political principles out of most, if not all, of them

The man who accepts the Tammany nomina tion for Mayor will show magnificent courage. The man who runs for Governor on the Dento

As a financier and a money-saver Doherty was a seven days' wonder.

Pittsburg having developed a new style of rat, capable of living in the cold storage receptacle of that city, now produces a new variety of cat equal to subsistence in the same reduced temperature, and the cold storage cat now con sumes the cold storage rat with the same ardor and celerity that animate her kind amid normal temperatures and conditions. Both these animals take on a new investiture partly of wool and partly of fur to sustain them in the artificial climate which they inhabit, showing how the feline and rodent natures alike adjust themselves to new environments without putting off their old relation to each other, which is that of the eater and the eaten in all cases irrespective of thermal or dermal or other conditions. The cold storage cat is of great economic importance, and without her the cold storage rat would make short work of the perishable produce contained in the enormous Pittsburg receptacles and else-

Gresham has a severe attack of blues. The Administration will not let him break any crockery in the Chinese-Japanese Diplomatic Bazaar

Mr. Lidderdale, a distinguished Eastern traveller and scholar, now home in England, says that there are isolated groups of female missionaries in China whose situation is full of the peril of insuit and outrage. They are without any protection whatever, with no knowledge of the language of the country, and their missionary efforts consist mainly in singing Christian hymns in the streets to the accompaniment of tambourines, none of their auditors knowing what the hymns mean or being able to exchange a single word with those who came so far to evangelize them. It is a situation inviting the attention of those directly responsible for the safety of the missionary workers there, all of whom encounter bitter local hostility and aversion, only repressed by the territorial mandarins, under coercion of the central authority of the Empire, which dreads foreign reprisal in case of any insult or injury to its religious emissaries. Mr. Lidderdale's statement wil' probably be taken up and examined by the boards of foreign missions which exist in all Protestant countries, and the right thing will be done about it, whatever that may be determined to be.

Senator Hill vindicates the President by im peaching his party. The operation is like saving a tumor by amputating the person to whom it was attached.

The Sugar Trust scandal is like a hogshead of monopoly molasses-thickest and blackest and foulest in its lowest depths. The repulsive mass can only be purified by fire.

That an underground trolley system is a desideratum is admitted by everybody who knows anything about the problem of surface transportation. Whether such a system is practicable seems likely soon to be decided in Washington, Congress having authorized one of the street-car companies in that city to equip and operate its lines with an underground electric system. The advantages of the trolley over horses as a means of propulsion are admittedly many, but the network of wires which the overhead system requires is a serious drawback. This can only be got rid of by putting the conductors below

widespread interest. The House Judiciary Committee made a favor. able report on Friday on the bill for the suppression of the lottery business, which passed the Senate some time ago. Those who have studied this subject are a unit in declaring that more stringent legislation is required, and the people at large have been appealed to recently to their influence with members of the House to be cure action on this bill. A favorable committee report is an important step toward the passage of the measure, which will render impossible in the United States such business as that done by the Louislana Lottery in Florida, although on

PERSONAL.

tensibly it has removed its headquarters to Hop.

duras. The speedy passage of this excellent and

much needed law would be acceptable to the

Dr. R. Baynes, of Rockland, Me., though ninety. nine years of age, is still strong and active and goes about the streets daily. He is vigorously oposed to tobacco, tea, coffee and liquors. He live posed to too acc, tea, conce and advors. He lives chiefly on graham diet, with fruits and vestable, with the exception of potatoes. He drinks water milk and chocolate, and seldom anything else. He has an almost full and perfect set of natural tech and, though he wears glasses, his sight is excellent. He has not, except when away from home, sleft a a bed or even on a mattress for over fifty year. He has a reclining chair of iron framework over which he spreads a few comforters and blankets.

Björnson, the famous Norwegian author and poly tician, recently published a owner, tician, recently published a owner, which has subjected him to much criticism. One which has subjected him to much criticism. One which has subjected if a family and a contract of a family of the stories is entitled "Absalom's Hair," agives to the public, it is said, the secrets of a family whose name is known to all Norway. The poet has been condemned by many people, but the book is being read by every one. In a recent London letter of "G. W. S." to The

reference is made to this declaration Lord Sallsbury 'It is an insuit to Garibaldi or Kossuth to me

tion their names in the same breath as the me who raise our horror now.

Both The Tribune's correspondent and Log Salisbury are right, and their opinion is supported by facts. The clerical papers of Italy, writing about the latest attempt at Signor Crisple life, reproduced a letter which was represented by 'Le Figaro' as having been written by Garbaid, March 6, 1890, to Félix Pyat, the famous France who had drunk the toast is "the small bullet," which was to kill Napoleon III and other sovereigns. It appears that Garbaid never wrote such a letter. It is strange that Garbaid was printed in the "Gazzetta Livenese," the paper at Leghorn whose editor, Badd, was assassinated in his carriage a few days after the murder of President Carnot. The areat Italias hero, when he heard of the publication of the spurious letter, wrote the following.
"Cappera, March 2, 189," Both The Tribune's correspondent and Lord

Miss Comstock, who is president of the Comtook Banking Company, of Green City, Mo., and cashier of the Comstock Castle Bank, of Green cashler of the Comstock Castle Bunk, of Green Castle, Mo., is probably one of the youngest hank officers in the country. She entered the bank at Green City in March, 1889, as assistant cashler and bookkeeper, which position she filled in all its various duties. In September, 1882, the owners of that bank organized one in Green Castle, when they made Miss Comstock president of the old bank and cashler of the new one. As the president and directors of the latter bank live at some distance from it, Miss Comstock has the real work of the bank to do, and despite the heavy responsibility she is interested and successful in her work.

Montreal, July 28.-Lord and Lady Randels Churchill arrived here from New-Brunswick morning and start for Vancouver to-night. Left Randolph declined to discuss public matters, saying he was travelling for his health.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Of the 5,000,000 inhabitants of London more than 1,000,000 have to live on less than \$5 a week for each family, while more than 300,000 are in chronic por

A Victim of Inconsiderate Treatment - She I A Victim of Inconsiderate Treatment—She had bought a "general admission." and before the first act was over she slipped down to a place near he front and seated herself. Two minutes later as usher came down escorting a man. The man had the coupon to the seat she occupied, and the usher told her so: Then she gathered up her skirts anerly, picked up her parasol, which she had deposited against her neighbor's knee, wrantifully scrambied in front of three people, and when she reached the aisle, transfixed the man with an angry giance and muttered audibly, "What cheek some people have"—(Chicago Record. The South Australia Ostrich Company reports that

its ostriches have increased from 568 though the price of feathers is still low, better prices and a large yield are anticipated during the coming

Modest Enough.—Husband—I really think you might have had that ball dress made a little bit higher in the neck-to say nothing of the back.

Wife—I'll have it changed, if you wish, but the stuff costs 110 a yard.

Husband - Um-well, never mind. - (New-York Weekly.

Cities in Norway do not grow quite so rapidly some of those in the West. try, has just celebrated its 1,000th anniversary. In that time it has grown from sixty people to 6,000 The inhabitants are chiefly devoted to fishing.

In a Maine seaside town a man who kept a toy and paper store hit upon a clever advertising dodge. He noticed that strangers who came there invariably amused themselves by waking along the beach and picking up shells, so he procured a wagon-load of mussel shells, and upon their white interiors stamped in red ink an advertisement of his business. Every morning he sent out a boy white interiors stamped in red link an advertisement of his business. Every morning he sent out a corwith a basket full of these shell circulars to distribute them along the sandy promenade. The visitors eagerly picked them up, and the toy-dealer's ingenuity was rewarded by frequent calls for children's shovels, palls, etc. Brains will win every time.—(Lewiston Journal.

A "hen case" has been exciting a good deal of interest in Maiden, Mass., for several days past, and the principles involved are such as to reader the disposition of it of more than ordinary importance. It appears that Wakefield Burgess, takes an honest pride in his fine fowls and boasts of the number and size of the eggs which ther produce, to their own intense satisfaction as well as his, charged his next-door neighbor with haring poisoned some of his choice poultry by giving them sait. In his defence the neighbor affirmed that he had put salt in some weeds in his yard is order to kill them, and that Burgess's hens, having no right to cross the boundary fence, nevertheless did so, pecked at the saited plants and so came to their death. Judge Pettengill's decision must be accepted by every one as masterly. In the first place he laid down the broad general principle that salt is not usually classed as a poison-take notice what he did not rule that it was not and could under no circumstances be a poison-and he followed this up with the contention that the defendant had a right to use sait in order to destroy weeds; then finally he held that it was through fault of the defendant that Burgess's hens invaded his grounds and devoured the pickled weeds Only one conclusion was possible from these premises a non-suit for Burgess. The hen question has been settled for Malden and its vicinity by Judge Pettengill's erudite and comprehensive decision, and he has undoubtedly established a number of precedents that will be controlling throughout Massachusetts and possibly in all parts of the

Changed His Mind.-Indignant Citizen-Here, 7 Changed His almo.—Indicating that horse is fellow, what do you mean by heating that horse is that way? I've a notion to have you run in.

Teamster—The critter's got to be beat. He always was balky. That's why they took im off the track. "Took him off the track? Hy gee, it's old Mudnooks, the very horse that lost me \$2.00 by balking in the middle of a race three years ago. Soak him again, will you?"—(Indianapolis Journal.

Capetown, in South Africa, is one of the most con mopolitan cities in the world.

The Government has been buying some very ches horses this summer in Oregon and Washington to its cavairy and artillery service. The average print paid was \$75 apiece.—(Portland, Oregonian.

Seventeen vessels of the Navy have earned premiums for speed and horse-power, in excess of the contract guarantees, aggregating \$2,56,56, and about one-half of this amount has been paid to Cramp & Sons, The Minneapolis wen \$414.00 in premiums, the largest amount ever earned by war vessel.

war vessel.

"There is a wonderful tribe of monkeys," said Professor Hiram Gregory, of New-York, who was Professor Hiram Gregory, of New-York, who was Professor Hiram Gregory, of New-York, who was the Lindell yesterday "which inhabit the mount at the Lindell yesterday "which inhabit the mount and the proof has been shown to convince the natives that the monkeys are shown to convince the natives that the monkeys are shown to convince the natives that the monkeys are long ago a large body of these monkeys passed a certain village in crossing from one mountain to acceptant village in crossing from one mountain to acceptant village in crossing from one mountain to acceptant village in crossing from one mountain the end them onkeys that they took their young in their end them monkeys that they took their young mould arms and disappeared as fast as their legs would arms and disappeared as fast as their legs would arms and disappeared as fast as their legs would arms and disappeared as fast as their legs would arms and disappeared as fast as their legs would arms and disappeared as fast as their legs would arms and disappeared as fast as their legs would arms and disappeared as fast as their legs would have been made from mountain berries. The natives ay that the wine is made by the monkeys in the sum-that the wine is made by the monkeys in the winer mer and then stored gway for use in the winer when the water is all frozen." (St. Louis Globs)